

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY MRS. M. R. WALTON.

THE GAZETTE'S NOTICE—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to Mrs. M. R. Walton, Fort Worth, Tex.

IF I HAD KNOWN.

If I had known in the morning,
How weary all the day,
The words unkind
Would trouble mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Not given you needless pain,
But with your own
With look and tone
We might never have met again.

For though in the quiet evening,
You gave me the kiss of peace,
Yet I might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease,
How many go forth in the morning,
That never come home at night
And hearts have broken
And harsh words spoken
That sorrow can never set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger
And smiles for the coming guest;
But for our own
The latter too
"Though we love our own" the best!
All life with the curve impatient,
Ah, how with that look of scorn,
"There's a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn."

IN BRIEF.

Yes, we love "our own" the best, but why is it that they are "our own" towards whom there is the least manifestation of affection? Day after day and sometimes year after year those most beloved live without caresses or words of endearment, yet almost everyone will own to a fondness for evidences of affection, and all have a yearning for love. There is no sight more lovely than a home where love prevails and in which the members of the family vie with each other in a desire to make those who dwell under the same roof happy by manifesting not only in acts of kindness but by word and caress, the love that is precious because divine.

A man is reported to have said that he had lived forty years with his wife and children without kissing any of them. Think of the cheerfulness of such a home, and of what a woman must become under such petrifying influences! Think of the young life chilled, the affections blighted and noble sentiments dwarfed in a sunless home. If such a dwelling could be called "home."

The word that is sharper than a serpent's tooth, the look that repels all sentiment, or it may be only the absence of the kind word, the neglect to perform an act of courtesy such as would be invariably tendered a stranger, are sufficient to grieve a sensitive nature and fatally check the growth and ripening of that love which is the strongest of bonds.

The absorbing perplexities of daily life in business and at home have a tendency to make husbands and wives, fathers and mothers careless, and pain is often inflicted without a thought. Said a wife, "Kiss me while I live!" a dying mother said, "You never told me so before," when she bent over her and whispered in the ear fast growing dull, "You've been a good mother to me."

Why should we be so chary in evincing love for the ones at home, or show so little appreciation of their efforts to give pleasure? If the wife, mother or sister are kind, if they look pretty or say a bright thing, what reason is there for chafing in praise? The language of compliment passes current in the outer circle, and there are few who do not use it in a greater or less degree. Is there any just cause for withholding it from circulation within the charmed circle of home?

Praise for well-doing is a better stimulant than fault-finding, whether it be bestowed on children or their elders. Consciousness of well-doing is pleasing to one's self, but that the well-doing is pleasing to others is a stimulant that nerves to further effort, and goes on compounding pleasure until the hands that wrought so faithfully are still, and the soul, grown full of love, is called to dwell forever in that kingdom where love reigns and where the well-doing of earth is not only remembered, but is commended before the great assemblage and eternally rewarded in the presence of the hosts of heaven and earth.

Mostly old doctors comprising the sanitary board in Vienna have recommended a tax upon trailing dresses, as a measure to restrict what they please to term a most dangerous and unhealthy fashion. If the recommendation becomes a law, the office of tax collector will not be a sinecure. Imagine this Paul Pry, with tape line in hand, overhauling women's gowns to see if they are of legal length, and the storms of abuse he must receive from the owners at seeing their robes so sacrilegiously handled.

While it must be granted that trailing street dresses are not new, and that much of the nastiness, owing to men's uncleanly habits, is thus carried off on women's skirts, even as emperor who is absolute will be apt to find that his power is not supreme when he invades the realm of fashion. There is little likelihood of any attempt to create such a tax would be made in America, for while American women have been quietly submitted for more than a century to taxation without representation, and American men bend under the burden of the McKinley bill, madame is likely to resent any interference in the matter of long skirts so long as the trailing skirt is in style. Women vote unanimously for a city legislation that enforces the keeping clean of streets and pavements, both as a sanitary and decent measure, but will continue to hold up the trail, even at the risk of showing a trim foot and small ankle, despite what men may say of the absurdity or untidiness of the fashion.

Egotism has many phases and is often carefully concealed under quaint disguises, but it is somewhat startling to hear, and that from a well qualified critic, the most popular poets charged with this in their poetry. Ordinary mortals who fail to understand George Meredith and Robert Browning will take a certain malicious pleasure in knowing that they are charged with hurting the English language "by undying all the purity and precision the Eighteenth century won for it at great cost and pain." That they have done this for their own selfish ends, and have frequently written neither poetry nor English. Poets have always been supposed to be close to the heart of nature, and their utterances to be the simple ones that

appeal to all who have not bartered their birthright, and there seems a truth in the charge made against these two writers, when it is remembered that it has been thought necessary to organize societies for the interpretation of the thought supposed to be enwrapped in the mysticism they affect. Authors have a duty to their readers, and the fact of societies and handbooks to explain any man's writing is a serious accusation against him. If the "message" these poets have claimed to be theirs to convey is so difficult of comprehension in this, their day, what will it be to the generations to come? Better the homely song of him who sang of the peasant than all the versifying of the modern who thus sums up his method—

"As I walked by myself, I talked to myself, and thus to myself talked I."

The autumn days have come on in the Northern latitudes; the maples begin to put on their bright hues and the golden, catching and hiding in its heart the warm golden tints of the summer sunshine now lavishly scatters her hoarded wealth and gaily nods gay blossoms to every passer-by. This month the September girl expects a sapphire of her own, and to miss her birthstone is to fall of possession in the worst favor of life. It is hoped her friends will not forget the pretty superstition she cherishes and that her jewel case may show many such favors from those who love her.

Do any of the readers of this column indulge in paper-covered literature? If so, let them read Miss Kate Sanborn's "Adopting an Abandoned Farm." She tells of her failures in a most fascinating way, and the book is entirely free from that unhealthy sentiment which is found in what Dr. Talmage denounces as "summer reading." One may lie in a hammock and read this with pleasure or while away the dullness of travel without detriment to their intellectual nature. Fiction such as this, if it is fiction, has the ring of heartiness and is no more enervating than the soft blue skies, skimming swallows, soft-tinkling water, the faint perfume of flowers and all that go to make a summer holiday restful and happy.

There is danger of bringing wrath upon your devoted head by saying, and yet truth has in all ages had its martyrs, and why not add another to the noble army? Why cannot mothers learn that excessive fondness for their offspring is a weakness; pardonable perhaps, but still a weakness that often exhibits itself in forms very trying to others?

Reader, have you not ever called upon a mother for the purpose of having a pleasant conversation and found yourself thwarted by some obstreperous youngster whose every movement you are called upon to admire? However pleasant the interchange of thought would be, all is abandoned for the worship of mamma's "prettiest, sweetest and best of babies." Mothers should remember that ever since Cain cut his first throat and crowded and jumped in Mother Eve's arms, babies have been performing the same marvels, and that it is better for the babies and their mothers that they be not always on exhibition.

Mothers who live in their nurseries and think only of their maternal duties, risk growing puerile and thus becoming uninteresting to husbands and friends. Love the babies of course, but do not expect everyone to see in them all the perfections you discern, and remember that babyhood is short, and it is necessary to keep the mind in a growing state in order to meet the demand this same baby will make upon your intellectual nature as the years go on.

CHAT ON FASHION.

Between the seasons is a favorable time to discuss dress reform. Autumn fashions are not yet pronounced, although summer costumes are getting shabby. The butterflies that fit from one watering place to another are loathe to exchange their orange and black for the demure shades of gray and brown. Yet even of them it is said, that in their flitting they stop long enough in some large city to order costumes to come to them at their next stopping place, to be carefully folded in long boxes with a longer bill for husband or papa to settle. The reformers pay little heed to the gay ones and have been busy of late in trying to invent a suit suitable for ladies' outdoor wear. The 300 of Boston have given it their approval and are pledged to wear it the first stormy day in October. It is described as a dark striped chemise skirt worn half way to the ankles, with a deep cape of the same material and a blouse or shirt-waist of silk, flannel or the same material, and a small, neat hat, felt or dark straw, rather of the English walking or toque shape, trimmed with wings and ribbon bows.

The lower part of the limbs are to be covered with cloth or fine leather gaiters, to correspond with the shade of the gown, and a neat umbrella and four-button glove kid or Biarritz gloves will complete the costume. London offers the strong-minded a model that is made of cheviot or serge. This is also worn with gaiters, has a cap of the goods, a cutaway four-button coat basque, with rolled collar and outside hip pockets and a vest of solid colored cloth, which shows above and below the four buttons. The skirt hangs like an ordinary round one with most of the fullness at the back, but it is in reality like a very wide bag, seamed upon the under side, with two holes left to thrust the feet through, hence the name of "inclosed" skirt.

While Boston and London are inventing common sense costumes, New York women consider it their religious duty to dress as becomingly as possible and to look their prettiest in all weathers. For them, and all women like them, the merchants are displaying chevrons, cashmeres surahs, Henrietta cloth and merinos. In solid colors there are diagonal chevrons, stripes, single and double plaids in all colors and of every shade. Some of the plaids in black and white are from two to three inches, and have long hair woven in that which is left to hang at quite a length.

Mixtures of gray and white, gray and black as grounds, carry nap effects in gray or colors, which are very pleasing. Carding is being used for early fall wear.

dung liver gowns and cloth for those to be used later.

Ginghams are still shown in gay plaids, with discs and half moons, some in plain red with white moons. These are made simply, usually a round skirt with the bodice full on the shoulder and gathered into a belt.

In heavier material all skirts are made clinging and very narrow, cut on the cross and decidedly long in the back.

Coats continue to be worn, and open over a bouffant plastron with a high, rolling collar outside of a straight band embroidered either in gold or in some shade to harmonize with the gown; there is also a small high-shouldered cape that can be worn in the cool days. The art of skirtmaking is put to a new test in the umbrella skirt, which is as close-fitting, as the name indicates. It is cut with two narrow gores on each side, and the seams are often finished with a large velvet cord. It is right to say, however, that the style is only adopted by women of pronounced tastes, who are always on the lookout for something new.

The advance numbers in millinery lines give much space to what seem small affairs, although in reality a very important part of a woman's toilet. In hats and bonnets the small effect seems still to predominate and the bent is to bend them into as many fantastic shapes as possible. In hats the low crowns still find favor, and felt and fur are largely used. Coque plumes, small birds with outstretched wings and owls' heads are used in trimming. A felt hat with a crown made of a large puff of ostrich feathers the color of the felt, an aigrette and a bunch of three ostrich tips is in the front of the brim and another rests at the back. A brown felt has a straight brim, narrow back and an earring of feathers on the brain. Rauche of feathers around the crown, with aigrette and made feathers in the back similar to an elaborate puff. Buttery of brown and gold beads in front.

Armure ribbon will be used this winter, and a house in New York has ordered Nos. 22 and 30 for their exclusive trade.

The gold and jewel craze has subsided, and all of the trimmings for the fall season show an absence of the gaudy tinsel. The black and colored jet effects seen on made feathers are sometimes called jewels, but they are not the tinsel and jewel effects of a year ago.

Just now lace and flowers are sparingly used, but the gravitation towards aigrettes, wings and coque's plumes is very marked.

NOTES.

Handkerchiefs of India crepe are very stylish.

"Unmounted" flowers, viz. not showing any stems or foliage, are massed closely for trimming the foot and neck of evening dresses.

The simplest design for a chalis, China silk or broadened satin, afternoon gown has a round skirt, twisted around the waist, edged with a black, edged with two gathered flounces, each having a row on the edge of narrow silk or jet trim.

For the fall shopping a dress of striped cheviot trimmed with velvet collar, bodice, and if slender, giraffe of velvet, or an edging of gimp in brown or dark blue, effects will prove appropriate and neat, and will also answer for a traveling gown if a fall jacket is contemplated.

In London the favorite shepherd's plaid gowns are worn with shoes of a tawny black and white check, foxed with kid or patent leather.

Sashes of all kinds are to be used again on plain skirts, twisted around the waist, crossed, tied carefully behind without loops or bows, etc.

The close-fitting skirt has a fan back and narrow plaiting set on the edge of the front and sides.

Paris dandies wear a four-in-hand scarf of bright red China silk with afternoon suits.

The round waist is filled at the shoulders and waist line, and is worn under a corset that is neatly covered with gimp.

Colored centers for dinner tables seem to have had their day, those of white Irish linen with open work border growing constantly more popular.

The basque now favored is cut away from the neck, with high sleeves and a full collar, worn over a detachable vest of silk or crepe, ending with a belt of the same passing under the jacket fronts.

A magnificent christening robe of Valenciennes inserted with draw of the finest with pale blue satin and worn with a white satin sash tied under the left arm.

Long coat backs are worn on Parisian basques having a pointed front.

Nice adornments in the shape of large earrings, inserted in the neck, made for toilettes and are worn either over the shoulders under the open jacket waist. An angular collar, fastened to a standing collar of black guipure, is of rose silk muslin pique, and is trimmed with black satin lace.

A negligee dress of batiste has a jacket that fits well at the back and loose in front, which closes with buttons. The sides of the front lengths have small seams and embroidered entrelacs alternating. Ribbon bows are provided at the sides.

A great deal of bread is wasted in making the fashionable sandwich of the day, which has the crust all cut off and is made into tiny triangular shapes.

Watermelon for breakfast is more of a fad this season than ever before, and a fad, too, that has the endorsement of medical men.

To remove rust from knives cover the blades with sweet oil a day or two, and then rub with a lump of fresh lime.

A hot iron-poker, if nothing better—run around window glass will loosen the putty, when it may be easily scraped and the broken pan removed.

French chalk serves an admirable purpose in cleaning lenses and gloves. It will also remove grease by laying it on the spot and using a warm iron with brown paper between.

An old silk handkerchief makes an excellent duster, and there is nothing better than a pointed carriage brush to get the dust out of the crevices in bronze ornaments.

A few drops of oil from the sewing machine can stop the creaking of the door hinge.

A Luxurious Shoulder Pillow, Pretty Draperies, Table Centers, Etc.

Among new home luxuries are the shoulder pillows, which give comfort, combined with a bit of decoration, to a high, hard backed chair. The pillows are made eight to ten inches wide and twelve to fifteen in length, according to the size of the chair on which they are to be used. The material may be printed silk, china silk, plush or velvet, embroidered or plain. Silkoline is one of the prettiest of inexpensive materials. These pillows are used in pairs by setting small gilt rings in the edges and lacing them together with ribbons.

The washable cretonnes make good bed draperies and spreads. Colored Marseilles in lovely tints is comparatively inexpensive and furnishes very attractive bedspreads.

The prevailing fashion of dresses with no convenient pocket gives value to oddly shaped little bags for carrying the handkerchiefs, which may be attached to the belt or hung from the arm.

A durable table center is made of plain

covered with muslin, which had a very good effect.



A NEW TEA JACKET.

Black tea jackets are being worn a good deal; one in black satin with long loose coat fronts, a jabot of pale mauve soft silk and lace and sleeves was decidedly effective. Very new looking too, was another in black satin, which had a white crepe de Chine front and deep full collar.

In the accompanying cut is illustrated a charming tea jacket in yellow crepon, studded with iridescent beads. The full sleeves are in China crepe. Figured lace trimming forms the casacas and stylish epaulettes. A silk giraffe encircles the waist.

Fashion in Jewelry.

Elise Bee notes the following in Jewelers' Circular:

Rings of repousse silver in which a diamond is sunk are intended for men.

A charming necklace is of graded pieces of pale pink coral set between diamonds. The miniature ring commands all styles but is susceptible of many variations.

Topaz rings are considered especially becoming to the hand. But to be elegant, topaz requires the accompaniment of fine diamonds.

Queen chains made of two inch links of fine gold connected by small pearls of onyx seem to imitate the long chains that are now worn in Paris.

A bracelet of blue enamel has the shape of a plain band bordered by a straight row of tiny diamonds. The fastening is a button in a gold band buttonhole.

The chains and chateaus imitate the women wire souvenir chains that come from Venice. These consist of squares of platinum and gold alternating.

Handsome Parasols.

Parasols had at fashionable summer resorts are things of beauty. Some are strewn with flowers, and nearly all trimmed with frills of gauze. The handles in many instances are of Dresden china or mother-of-pearl. One very elaborate parasol composed of white chiffon and lace is showed over with imitation diamonds.

Another made of the same materials is adorned with two huge gold and white butterflies. A third has lilacs of the valley strewn over it. A pretty parasol of light blue chiffon is decorated with festooned flounces and tiny bunches of forget-me-nots. The newest in toupes have gold borders. A rather smart one in pink silk is bordered with spider's web lace.

Serge has been a favorite material this season for traveling dresses as well as boat costumes. It has also been made up in delicate colors by ladies desiring serviceable and at the same time effective costumes to wear at the various summer resorts. In the illustrations here presented are two quite new styles in serge which can also be made in other materials.



SERVICABLE AND EFFECTIVE COSTUMES.

Very effective is the costume fashioned with a long jacket. This is in cream colored serge. The novel effect is of coloring on the jacket collar and the panel of the skirt is produced with blue and gold braid. The remaining figure represents a gray serge costume ornamented with blue, gold and pink braid. The under bodice is of white silk dotted here and there with queer little designs in pink. The sleeves and full basque are made of the same material.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

DECORATIVE AND USEFUL.

A Luxurious Shoulder Pillow, Pretty Draperies, Table Centers, Etc.

Among new home luxuries are the shoulder pillows, which give comfort, combined with a bit of decoration, to a high, hard backed chair. The pillows are made eight to ten inches wide and twelve to fifteen in length, according to the size of the chair on which they are to be used.

The material may be printed silk, china silk, plush or velvet, embroidered or plain. Silkoline is one of the prettiest of inexpensive materials. These pillows are used in pairs by setting small gilt rings in the edges and lacing them together with ribbons.

The washable cretonnes make good bed draperies and spreads. Colored Marseilles in lovely tints is comparatively inexpensive and furnishes very attractive bedspreads.

The prevailing fashion of dresses with no convenient pocket gives value to oddly shaped little bags for carrying the handkerchiefs, which may be attached to the belt or hung from the arm.

A durable table center is made of plain

covered with muslin, which had a very good effect.

White linen powdered over with an small flower, such as the daisy, forget-me-not or violet, worked in washing silk.

Sachets of all kinds are made very large now, with double pockets and one corner turned down. A good brocade embroidered with the name in gold is pretty. Cord is most in use to finish off the edges.

Preserving Flowers and Ferns.

Take every fine sand, wash it perfectly clean and when dry sift it through a fine sieve into a pan. When the sand is deep enough to hold the flowers in an upright position, preserve them in this way. In taking the sand off, great care must be taken not to break the leaves, as they are now dry and brittle. Pansies preserved in this way will keep their shape and brilliancy of color all winter, according to the New York Tribune, and many other flowers can be equally well preserved. Treat anything, in fact, where the full pressure of the sand comes on both sides of the leaf, otherwise they will shrivel. To fill in flowers with cuplike shapes it is better to lay them on the sand and with a small spoon fill in and around each flower. Ferns when preserved in this way have a more natural look than when pressed, and the maiden fern looks almost as well as when it is freshly gathered.

Chocolate Cakes.

Put one ounce each of butter and sugar with a short half pint of water and a pinch of salt into a pan, bring it to the boil, then lift off the fire and stir in by degrees enough flour to make it into a stiff paste.

Replace it on the fire and keep stirring till it leaves the sides of the pan. Now let it cool for a little, then break into it a spoonful of eggs, another, stirring it quickly all the time till the paste will work easily. This will take two or three eggs, then put it into a forcing bag with a plain pipe and force it out onto a baking tin, either in fingers or tiny heaps. Brush it over with white beaten egg and bake for twenty to thirty minutes.

When nicely colored take them out, let them cool, make an incision in the side of each, fill them with whipped cream flavored with vanilla, and ice with chocolate icing, for which cook two ounces of grated chocolate in a quarter of a pint of water till quite smooth, then mix it with one ounce of icing sugar and three tablespoonfuls of warm water. Just warm it up and pour it over the cakes.

Filigree Spoons.

As the spoon fad continues to rage throughout the width and breadth of the land each novelty in the way of souvenir spoons and novelties is being made up by shoppers after something unique in this direction.

MEXICAN FILIGREE SPOONS.

Numbered with the latest arrivals are the Mexican filigree spoons, a decided contrast to other styles. The delicate filigree work of the modern Mexican jeweler is composed of fine gold and silver wires, wrought in designs generally copied from nature and representing flowers, birds, butterflies, etc. The uniqueness of the designs, the rich colors of the original metals preserved in the work, and the intrinsic value of the articles made of this material render them highly attractive and adapted for presentation as souvenirs to meet the demand for novelties in way of spoons.

Many designs and styles of filigree spoons have been produced, two of which are shown in the cut here reproduced from The Jeweler's Circular. In some cases these spoons are reworked local by an application of the name of the town over the filigree.

Fruit Frosting for Fine Cake.

Boil one cup sugar and one-third cup water together until it will thread. Beat white of one egg very stiff and pour on the sirup gradually, beating well. Stir currants, seedless raisins, citron, cocoanut or candied fruit of any kind (cut up fine) into the above and spread over cake.

One Thing and Another.

Powdered cinnamon strewn in the cracks of closets and other places where rodents gather is said to be an effective cure.

Rubbing with common table salt and a dampened rag will remove egg stains from silver.

For cleaning brass take a quart of rain water add a few drops of ammonia and a three ounces of precipitated chalk. Bottle and keep well corked, and shake before using.

Galvanized articles may be cleaned by a solution of one part of borax in sixteen parts of water, which is rubbed on with a brush or sponge.

A small box filled with lime and placed on a shelf in a pantry or closet helps to keep the air dry and sweet.

Regular dusting with a soft brush or cloth of the inside of the window, and a little wet cloth, gently rubbed, will remove the purple tinge that comes.

Lighting bread yeast—Boil and mash 1 dozen good-sized potatoes; mix thoroughly two tablespoonfuls of sugar with two of salt and the potato pulp. Pour over this the hot potato water; add potatoes and three quarts of boiling water; when sufficiently cool add one cake of good yeast; stir thoroughly and let stand for twenty-four hours in a warm place.

Bread—Take a pint of yeast for each loaf of bread; add hot water to warm slightly; mix into lumps immediately; let rise very light and bake. Will be ready in an hour. When I want light rolls for tea I take a pint of flour, a spoonful each of sugar and salt, and use the yeast for mixing just as though it were milk. Rub the tops over with lard or butter and bake in a very warm place for an hour.

Potato cakes—Grate three medium-sized potatoes, add one egg, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half cup of milk (or water), one-half tablespoonful of salt and flour enough to make a batter as for other griddle cakes. After all the above ingredients are mixed add a heaping tablespoonful of baking powder, stir in quickly and bake on a griddle.

Mother's cookies—Four eggs, one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful soda (scent), and flour to make a dough easily handled. Break the eggs into a pan, and sugar and flour thoroughly; add butter and beat again; then add soda and flour; roll, sprinkle with sugar, press lightly with the rolling pin, cut out, and bake a delicate brown.—[Mrs. Leo Page.]

Delicious corn muffins—Two eggs, two tablespoonfuls white sugar, one and one-half cups sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful salt, one cup white Indian meal, two cups flour, one tablespoonful melted butter, two heaping teaspoons baking powder; sift the baking powder into the flour. Begin with the eggs and add all the other ingredients in the order above given, and bake in pans for twenty minutes in a hot oven. These are delicious.

Sugar biscuits—Two eggs, one-half pint of milk, one tablespoonful of lard, two tea-

spoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful sugar, one and one-half cups flour, pinch of salt. Mix into smooth batter, pour in gem pans and bake for ten minutes in a hot oven.

Rice waffles—One cup of boiled rice, one pint of milk, two eggs, butter the size of a walnut, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of salt, flour sufficient to make a thin batter. Bake in waffle irons.

Lemon sauce for steamed puddings—Boil one cup of sugar in two cups of hot water five minutes; add three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch set in a little cold water. Boil all for ten minutes, then add the juice and gratefully of one lemon and one teaspoonful of butter. Stir until the batter is melted and serve at once.

Egg crackers—Five eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one and one-half cups of butter. Mix with flour, knead twenty minutes, roll thin, cut any desired shape and bake.

Scalloped beef—One cup cold beef, chop-ped fine; one-half cup mashed potatoes, one-half teaspoonful of mustard, enough gravy to moisten the above, one cup mashed potatoes, two teaspoonfuls of butter, one cup of milk, one egg; mix the first of ingredients well and place in a greased baking dish. Now add the last four ingredients, mashing the potatoes, salt and butter together, and add the egg well beaten. Cover this over the top of the meat, and bake until a nice brown in a rather quick oven.

Baked tomatoes—Cover the bottom of an earthen dish with ripe tomatoes sliced. Then a layer of bread crumbs, seasoned with pepper, salt and butter. Then another layer of tomatoes, and so continue till the dish is filled, letting the tomato layer be of the bread crumbs. Bake fifteen minutes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A few weeks ago a suggestion was made in this department to the young ladies of this city that they organize a branch society of King's Daughters, and in readiness for work during the winter. The article attracted the notice of a "Daughter" and she has sent from Kent county the following letter:

I have read your appeal to the ladies of Fort Worth to organize a circle of the King's Daughters for charitable work. It touched a responsive chord in my heart. I have been a member of the order for one year, and have stood entirely alone—no member of society in the country. Yet I have had opportunities to baffle the acting president and her committee, and have won my name. I am glad to be identified with such noble workers for humanity, bound by no creed but love and charity.

Let your kind circle be blessed by the good ladies of your city and a band so forth to comfort and bless many a sad heart and comfortless home. "Lend a hand."

KING'S DAUGHTER.

ETIQUETTE.

QUESTION ASKING.

A Useless and Disagreeable Habit Sometimes Innocently Indulged In.

The English have an odd proverb to the effect that those who ask no questions will be told no lies. It is well to bear this early old proverb ever in mind who tempted to make life inquiries, advises Harper's Bazar, which has the following to say on the subject:

We may have no bad motives when asking Mrs. A. how she became acquainted with Mrs. B. or may, on the contrary, care much about the matter, but it has occurred to us to wonder how, why and where a lady of such elegance and fashion as Mrs. A. should have become so intimate with the humble and unattractive Mrs. B. that the one can rarely be met without the other.

So far no harm has been done. As we have asked no questions, no mischievous surmises have been set afloat, and no rudeness has been committed. It may be that neither woman would object to making known the origin of their friendship; but it may also be that to tell it would be to unfold a long story of sorrow and misfortune.